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POETRY.

[From the Philadelphia Home Weekly.]
THEN AND NOW.

WE were children together, he and I;
Oh, beautiful morning! oh, clear the sky!
We roamed together through wood and field,
We drank the perfume the wild flowers yield;
We crushed the buttercups under our tread,
And their gold dust gilded the daisy red;
And we sat through sunsets red and rare—
With our faces lifted—our heads bare—
To catch the glory that rippled down
Over the meadow, and river, and town.

We watched the Tuscany roses bloom,
And the hyacinth fall of faint perfume;
And we gathered anemones out of the sod,
And rare pond lilies with hearts of gold;
At night, on the swell of breezy hill,
We sat and worshipped the twilight still;
And the whippoorwill sang in the darkness
A weird and mournful dirge.

And the full moon lit her blood-red lamp—
And we saw the purple flush of the day
Grow paler and paler, then fade away.
And when the stars came out in the sky,
And the katydid's voice rose clear and high,
And the cricket chirped in the lawn hedge,
And the mist rose white as the wintry snow,
And the elf in the breeze swayed to and fro—
We sat together, and hand in hand
We traveled in fancy all dreamland;
We laid our plans for the coming time,
When the world would be perfect, and life sublime.

We said we would cross the eastern seas,
Small India's spices and Arab's broccas—
Talk love together beneath the palms,
And stand in the silence of Italy's calms;
See sunset peals from the Alpine heights—
From Norway behold the Northern Lights—
Climb snowed Sinai, and there in awe
Look down on the land the Prophet saw;
And by Jerusalem's ruined towers
Deplore the wreck of her golden hours.

Oh, 'twas delicious—the rich pomegranate grew,
And the creamy bananas were wet with the dew—
The amber oil flashed through the flowers,
And the tulip sang in the orange bowers;

And beneath the silver rain of the stars
We heard the tinkle of soft guitars,
Oh, the royal midnight; the calm, sweet day!
Oh, the languorous noons and the twilight haze!
The waves rippled lightly of that south sea—
And life was an Eden to him and to me.

Ah, it is over! this world is so cold!
The sunsets are sables—I miss the red gold—
The stars that sweep o'er me are chilly and damp—
The winds through the dead leaves relentlessly tramp;
The universe holds for me only a grave—
Where wild roses blossom and green willows wave;

I am not for southlands, with orange and palm—
I am homeless of Italy's broccas of balm—
For me all the light of this earth is so dim!
Heaven would not be heaven without him.

Description of Queen Emma.

The following is a description of the Queen of the Sandwich Islands, who is now in New York: "Queen Emma (nee Miss Emma Rooke) was born on the 2d of January, 1836, and is consequently in her thirty-first year. She is the Queen Dowager of Alexander Liholilo, Kamohameha IV., born February 9, 1834, and died in November, 1863. The late King was succeeded by his brother, Lot Kamohameha V., born December 11, 1839, and now reigning. The present Queen has had but one child—a prince—who died at the age of four years. The late husband of Queen Emma was an adopted child of King Kamohameha III., who died December 15, 1854, leaving him the throne. The personal appearance of Queen Emma is quite attractive and ladylike. She is of the medium height, well and compactly built, and has a smile continually playing about her regular features. With an olive complexion, jet black hair, lustrous dark eyes, and an easy though majestic demeanor, she would be taken by even veteran travelers for a noble lady of the Gulf coast or of the Antilles. She dresses in plain black, and shows no jewelry. In fact, she can be compared to no royal personage in her style and general appearance unless to Queen Victoria. She speaks English perfectly and is quite entertaining in conversation and accomplished in manners."

A Fatal Drinking Wager.

A foolish wager was made at a wine shop in Paris, which resulted in death. At a breakfast, where the conversation turned on the quantity of drink which a person could take, a bricklayer named Florentine, made a bet that he would drink twelve glasses of wine while the clock of the Tuilleries was striking twelve. He drank three glasses before the clock had struck three times. At the next glass he stopped to breathe. At the seventh he began to drink more slowly, but, making an effort, he drank off the eighth glass. He then turned very pale, and breathed with difficulty. His friends wished to stop the wager, but he said "he would go on, come what might, and swallowed the ninth glass. He had hardly emptied the glass, when he fell down senseless. A surgeon was sent for, but in spite of all his efforts, the foolish man died in three hours."

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WM. GLENN, Proprietor.

The Wigwam—The Great National Council Hall—Full Description of the Immense Structure.

The friends of Johnson and the Union have erected for the reception of the Convention a spacious and commodious edifice. We took occasion some days since to speak of it as designed by the architect, but on the eve of its completion we have thought it would be interesting to our readers to give a full description.

THE BUILDING.

which is constructed of boards, and is situated in the center of a large open space, facing Girard avenue, and between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, almost directly in front of Girard College, Philadelphia's proudest monument to the memory of a departed citizen. It is easy to access from the remotest limits of the city, several of our passenger railway lines passing in close proximity to it. The structure is one of the largest in the United States, erected for purely political purposes. It almost equals in size that occupied by the Sanitary Fair, on Logan Square. The building is two stories high, with a front upon Girard avenue of 146 feet, and the entrances are three in number, the main or center entrance being a large folding door, 12 feet wide, leading into the vestibule, while on either side are smaller entrances. The doors to the galleries are at the east and west ends of the front structure. The roof is of boards, double, and will be covered with pitch. This latter work was commenced yesterday. The distance from the ground to the eaves is twenty-eight feet, and by a rise of twelve feet at an oblique angle the roof covers the galleries. Columns placed twelve feet apart, and extending ten on each side from the ends of the galleries to the vestibule, support the roof. The building is a very substantial one, the contractor having superintended the entire work of erecting the same, and by being constantly on hand has devised means to provide against accidents of any kind.

THE INTERIOR.

By the main entrance, on Girard avenue, you enter the vestibule, which is twelve feet wide and forty feet long, reaching from the large folding door to the lobby. By the doors which lead to the galleries an entrance can also be had into this apartment. The contractor deserves great credit for the admirable arrangements perfected in providing ample room for the delegates to enter and leave the structure. The doors are of good size, and so constructed as to admit a large audience within a few minutes. By passing through the vestibule you can enter the committee-rooms on the east, the banqueting-room, telegraph office, &c., on the west. From this apartment access can be had to the

AMPHITHEATRE.

which is semi-circular in front, but terminates by right angles at the south end. Three thousand persons can be comfortably seated in these quarters. Seats and benches are to be here placed for the accommodation of the delegates and invited guests. The floor of the amphitheatre is constructed of boards, and from it a splendid view can be had of the whole interior of the structure. Elevated seats commence from the amphitheatre, and extend up on the east and west sides, forming the

GALLERIES.

which are very extensive, and will accommodate about seven thousand persons. They are constructed in the same style as those built for the Fourth of July celebration in Independence Square. A wall of boards divides the upper and lower galleries. To the upper, the entrances will be from the doors by either side of the main entrance on Girard avenue. Only ladies and their escorts will be admitted to the lower tier of seats, while the upper circle will be set apart for gentlemen alone. A board partition, three feet high, will divide the amphitheatre and galleries.

THE STAGE.

for the accommodation of the speakers and secretaries, is erected at the extreme end of the building, and is twenty-five feet square. From its extremities will rise an arch of thirty-six sections, each section representing a State. The spaces will be occupied by the coat-of-arms of the different Commonwealths, Pennsylvania, the Keystone State, forming the capstone, or center of the arch. Immediately below this arch the emblematic bird of liberty will be perched. Ample accommodations have been made for the

REPORTERS.

of the press throughout the country. Tables capable of seating about three hundred persons, will be placed directly in front of the speaker's stand. No previous occasion ever attracted the same attention from journalists that this will receive in all parts of the United States. The city press will be fully represented, while New York and other States will have on hand full delegations from their leading journals. A room, tastefully furnished, is set apart as a retiring room for the members of

the press, where they can write out their reports before leaving the structure.

COMMITTEE ROOMS, ETC.

The space under the elevated seats has been divided into small rooms for committee and other purposes. On the east side, the National Johnson Club have constructed a handsome committee chamber, 20 by 40 feet, and near by it is a small room to be used as a telegraph office. Direct communication will be established with the center of the city and all parts of the country. In addition to these apartments, a spacious room, 20 by 80 feet, has been constructed for banqueting purposes, which will be one of the finest dining-rooms in the city. The committee rooms, and in fact all the rooms, will be properly ventilated, and the galleries will be well lighted by windows placed in the east and west ends of the Wigwam. In the rear of the structure retiring rooms are erected. From the committee rooms access can be had into the amphitheatre by small entry-ways. The

DECORATIONS.

are to be on a grand scale. The interior of the building will present a handsome appearance.

Married the Wrong Lady.

Love is a very uncertain thing, and it is not very safe to be too certain of the symptoms until they are unmistakable. Vienna has been stirred up lately by the comical result of a strange love story. It seems that in the house of one Herr Kuhn, a teacher of languages, Dr. Kant, a young physician, happened to make the acquaintance of a young lady burdened with some property, and thirty years of age. The lady being unmarried, evinced some interest in the young but rather abashed doctor. She made love to him, in fact, very strongly, and persuaded him to visit her at her house. But, alas! he loved another lady. One evening, while conversing with him, she said: "With your favorable idea of matrimony, may I ask if you ever thought of marrying yourself?"

Dr. Kant sighed, and his eyes resting on the ground, hesitatingly muttered in reply: "I have already thought of marrying and made my choice, but—"

"But," he continued, "the lady is rich, very rich, and I am poor. I am afraid I could hardly aspire to her hand, and rather than allow myself to be taxed with sordid designs, I will bury my passion in my bosom and leave it unavowed forever."

At an early hour the following day, however, she took herself to a solicitor and in a legal form declared her wish to present and hand over as his property the sum of 150,000 guilders (\$25,000) to Mr. Kant. When the document had been signed, countersigned and duly completed, she sat down in the office, enclosing it in an elegant envelope, added the following note:

"DEAR SIR—I have much pleasure in inclosing a paper which I hope will remove the obstacle in the way of your marriage."

"Believe me, &c. ALICE MARTINI."

Dr. Kant—for he, and no other, was the individual addressed—was the happiest man in the world on receiving this generous epistle. Replying at once to the parents of the Fraulein Fisel, the lady of his love, he proposed for and received the hand of a girl who had been flattered by his delicate though unavowed attentions. His reply to Alice Martini, besides containing his sincerest thanks, contained two cartes de visite, linked together by the elegant rose-colored ribbon. Miss Martini forthwith issued the happy bridegroom for restitution, but as no promise of marriage had been made the case was, by two successive courts, decided against her.

Hard on the Tax Collectors.

This comes all the way from Oregon:

Another story is that in a certain county the Chinamen had learned to know the tax collector, and paid without suspicion whenever he came round, but knowing that attempts were made to impose upon them, of course regard every body else as a swindler. An election resulted in another official being chosen, and when he attempted to collect they refused to pay. He was rather peremptory, whereupon they seized him, tied his wrists and ankles together, and thrusting a pole between them, several of the Celestials lifted the pole and carrying him thus, as they would a dressed pig, brought their captive up town and handed him over to the proper authorities, with a self-satisfied "much catches wobbler," conscious of having at the same time rid themselves of an enemy, and rendered good service to the community. The joke was such a good one, and was so mercilessly kept alive by the friends of the victim, that the poor fellow was obliged, in self-defense, to resign his office and quit the neighborhood.

Mrs. Calhoun, the widow of John C. Calhoun, died at Pendleton, S. C., on the 25th ult.

The Course of Double Love—A Wolverine Circumvented by a Badger.

A few months ago, a young lady of prepossessing appearance made her entry into the fashionable circles of Saginaw, Michigan. She was possessed of beauty, and rumor said she was possessed of houses and lands and greenbacks. Suitors flocked around her like bees around a fragrant flower, and on one after another of the young Michiganders proposed, was rejected, and went away disconsolate. Two suitors, however, possessing brave hearts, refused to be daunted by the previous ill fortune of their associates, and made love to the fair one assiduously. Their importunities were at last rewarded, and they went home with the full consciousness that they possessed the fair damsel's true love. The young lady, however, did not feel quite as comfortable, for she found herself engaged to be married to two young men, with the law against highway staring her full in the face. She tried in vain to pick a quarrel with one of them. They were both the most agreeable men, refusing to take umbrage at the most exacting of her demands.

At last the condition of affairs became unendurable, and she resolved to rid herself of one of her lovers; but which one to discard she could not tell for she loved both alike. She therefore left it entirely to the gallantry of the lovers. She told one of them she could not marry him, and gave her reasons. He very gallantly gave up all claim to his rival. But the young lady did not know her own heart, for she soon sent for him again, and vowed that him only did she love, and him only did she love, and him only would she wed. So No. 2 was cast aside, and the first mentioned luxuriated in the smiles of his adored one. Preparations for the nuptials commenced in earnest, the young Michigander discharging freely from his purse to defray the expenses of the occasion. But lover No. 2, who, by the way, is a young Milwaukeean, threw himself into the madman's way. The sight of this honest Badger completely eclipsed the charms of the Wolverine for a time, and she returned on the evening before her appointed bridal, much troubled in spirit. She asked her lover to wait till she could select for her final decision. This he reluctantly consented to do, using at the same time his utmost endeavors to convince her that duty and inclination should prompt her to fulfill her vows. She at last gave a renewed promise to be his on the morrow, and he went home, happy. He had gone but a few minutes when a ring came to the door. The young lady went to answer it, when, behold! it was the young representative from the "Cream City."

He extended one hand for friendly greeting—she extended both arms and—fell upon his bosom. The inmates of the house heard a noise at the door and went to see what occasioned it, but all was dark and silent, and nothing could be found of the fair young bride. She had gone forever from the gaze of the young Wolverine, and she with her husband, arrived in Milwaukee a few days since, the wife fully convinced that she had made a right decision in her choice of a partner for life. If she does not change her mind before the honeymoon is over, we will be very much mistaken.

The Arbitrator of Crime.

A Boston correspondent says: "Shoddy and petticoats now hide their heads before the surpassing luxuriance of the bogus growth of wealth obtained from burglary—burglary confessed, gloried in, unpunished, and lavishly rewarded. We have in our vicinity two members of this class of wealthy men. One is Charles Adams, the robber of the Concord Bank, who, after all the hubbub made over his detection, has settled down for life with an independent fortune on the snug farm which he made the base of his operations against the bank safe, and drives a splendid span with the bride whom his successful speculations have enabled him to marry within a month past, envied by all her poor and honest neighbors. The other is Horace Annis, the hero of the still bolder operation, who carried a million and a half of money in broad daylight from the counting-room of a purblind New York broker, and who has been here within the week, braced to the security from arrest, which was one of the terms of his bargain, and bounding to the admiring detectives and spending men who are his familiars, of the cool hundred thousand which he carried in his pocket as the result of his speculations."

Is Charleston, Iowa, recently,

the friends of a gentleman and lady who had mutually pledged their troth, were invited to see them made one. The elegancy came, and the people came, the bride was ready, and the bridegroom was there; but he, discovering just before the knot was tied, that there was a mortgage on the lady's property, refused to be united to her.

"Loyal" men in New Orleans

are sighing for one day of Gen. Butler's rule. Would one day suffice for the stealing and carrying off all that these "loyal" men would feel at liberty to lay their hands on under Butler's rule?

Pat's Potatoes.

A certain Lady Middleton, contrary to her most earnest wishes, unblessed with any children. After an absence of several years with her liege lord in England, she returned with him to reside, for a short time on one of their Irish estates. As the carriage drove up to the mansion she noticed several fine looking children about the gate, and having learned that their mother was the wife of the gate porter she determined to interrogate her relative to the cause of her fecundity; she therefore, next day made her way down to the porter's lodge, and commenced her inquiries.

"Where children are these, my good woman?"

"They are all my own, my good lady."

"What! three infants of the same age?"

"Yes, my lady; I had those three the last time."

"How long are you married?"

"Three years, your ladyship."

"And how many children have you?"

"Seven."

At last came the question of all questions, how she came to have the children.

The poor woman, not knowing how to wrap up in delicate words, her idea of cause and effect, blushed and grew confused and at last for want of something better to say, replied:

"I think it must be the potatoes, my lady."

This unfolded theory of population was quite new to Lady Middleton, whose eagerly asked:

"The potatoes? do you eat much of them?"

"O yes, lady; very seldom we have bread, and so take the potatoes all the year round."

Greatly agitated with her new information, the lady continued her questions:

"And pray where do you get your potatoes?"

To this question she received a satisfactory answer.

"Well," said Lady Middleton, "send me a cart load of those potatoes, and the steward shall pay you well for them."

Shortly after her ladyship rose to leave the house, and indeed had left it, when the matron ran after, and blushing as she put the question asked:

"Al! then, my lady, is it to have children that you want to get the potatoes?"

It was the lady's turn to blush, and she confessed that it was.

"Because, I'm thinking, my lady, in that case, Pat had better take the potatoes himself."

A righteous Judge.

A man named Crane, who had been convicted of committing a rape on an innocent girl, was addressed in the following "plain" talk by Judge Van Buren, of Illinois, while the latter was pronouncing Crane's sentence:

"You have been convicted of one of the most revolting crimes, and the circumstances are of a peculiarly aggravating nature. Your nature has become brutalized, until you are at this time more a brute than a human being. Not satisfied with having accomplished your own villainous purposes, you held the hands of your poor victim while another wretch perpetrated the same fiendish crime of which you have been convicted. In all my experience I have never heard of a crime so horrible. I expected the jury would sentence you to prison for life, and it was a mistaken clemency which induced them to make your term so short. Eight years of life will be a blank. You need never hope for pardon. I not only would refuse to sign a petition in your behalf, but if I thought an effort was to be made in your behalf, I would take the trouble to write to the Governor and implore him not to let you loose upon the community, to prey upon female purity and virtue."

RAPE.—Such outrages as is recorded

below are of frequent occurrence in some sections of the country. This account is taken from the American (Ga.) Republican of the 4th:

On Monday last, a negro man by the name of Charles Fagan committed one of the most diabolical crimes known in our land on the person of a young and beautiful lady in the eastern part of this country. We refrain from giving her name. She was on a visit to a neighbor's when the negro saw her enter the house, and waited for her to leave. On her way home he overtook her and laid violent hands on her; it was not until she was so prostrated in trying to prevent his object, that he succeeded in his hellish design. After accomplishing his purpose, he threatened to cut her throat, but by her entreaties and promising to say nothing about the matter, he desisted. He then made his escape, but was pursued and overtaken near Sumter City. He was then brought before the young lady who identified him as being the person, and he immediately acknowledged it. The brother of the lady then shot him almost instantly.

German Sovereigns and Their

Alliances With Russia. In view of the fact announced specially to the Herald, by the cable, that Prussia has sent a special military mission to the Emperor of Russia on the German question, it is proper to enumerate the family ties subsisting between the sovereign houses of that country and those of Russia, Germany and England:

The sister of the King of Prussia was married to the Czar Nicholas. The present Emperor of Russia, his brothers and sisters, and consequently nephews and nieces to the King of Prussia.

The Princess Royal of Prussia is the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, and the sister of the hereditary Princess of Hesse Darmstadt.

The sister of the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt is the present Empress of Russia.

Prince Louis, the heir to the grand ducal crown, married the Princess Alice, daughter of Queen Victoria, and sister to the Princess Royal of Prussia.

The heir to the throne of Electoral Hesse Cassel, Prince Frederick, had for his first wife a daughter of the Emperor Nicholas, and for his second, a Princess of Prussia. He receives a pension from Russia, and his children are the issue of his second marriage.

The Grand Duke of Nassau had for his first wife a daughter of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia. She died without leaving issue. He married a second time. His sister married Prince Pierre of Oldenburg, who resides at the Court of St. Petersburg.

The Grand Duke of Baden married the daughter of the King of Prussia. One of his sisters is married to the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, brother of the Czar.

Queen Olga of Wurttemberg is sister of the Emperor of Russia.

The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar is the son of a sister of the Czar Nicholas, and the Grand Duchess, a Princess of Holland, is likewise the daughter of another sister of Nicholas. The sister of the Grand Duke married the King and Princess Charles of Prussia.

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A Princess of Saxe-Altenburg, cousin of the reigning Grand Duke, married the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Emperor of Russia.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is the brother of the late Prince Consort of England, and Prince Alfred is heir to the Duchy.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is the son of a Princess of Russia. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz married a sister of the Duke of Cambridge.

His brother, Prince George, married a daughter of the late Grand Duke Michael of Russia. He fills a high military post at St. Petersburg. The family of Oldenburg is of the same origin as that of Russia. A cousin of the Grand Duke, Prince Pierre, received from the Emperor Nicholas the title of Imperial Highness. He married a Princess of Nassau, and one of his daughters married the Grand Duke Nicholas, brother to the Emperor of Russia.

The houses of Hanover and Brunswick are nearly related to the royal family of England.

The daughter of the late King Maximilian I. of Bavaria was married to the late King of Prussia.

The families, then, that are closely connected with the reigning house of England are those of Prussia, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Hesse-Darmstadt and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, with the imperial house of Russia those of Prussia, Saxe-Weimar, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Hesse-Darmstadt, Wurttemberg, Baden and Nassau; and with the house of Prussia, those of Saxe-Weimar and Baden.

A Paris letter-writer thus describes the advantage of the Prussians over the Austrians: "First, the needle-gun, which, against the Austrian tactics of close fighting with bayonet and cavalry charges, have been irresistible; next, the strategy of some able military leader, supposed to be General Count Moltke; next, a strong definite purpose, that of uniting Germany and Prussian rule. There are other advantages worthy of consideration. The Prussians are of one race and language—the Austrians of many. The Prussians are all educated up to a certain standard, and the army represents the people. They have been trained to march twenty-five miles a day, and fight after a long march on empty stomachs. This war has been long foreseen and prepared for—determined upon by the Government. They were, therefore, as ready to flush their war at the beginning as Americans were in the end. Such is the lesson of the war."

A story is told of a Prussian sentinel stationed on the steps at Troppau, and left there when his company retreated. The citizens attempted to take him a prisoner, but the Prussian easily deflected with his bayonet the narrow winding stair by which alone access could be gained to the steeple. They then decided on reducing him by famine, but the Prussian having with him a good supply of cartridges, announced that unless he was regularly and well fed, he would shoot every one who passed in the streets around the church. The good soldier thus contrived to maintain his position for two days, when Troppau was reoccupied by the Prussians, and he was relieved.